

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

Another Picture.

Mr. Holden charges his opponent with being a destructive. And lo! it is proved on him that he boasted of his destructiveness when he proclaimed that he "COULD KILL." That he has destroyed every party which took him to its confidence; and what is pleasant and agreeable to all true Confederates, that he is now destroying the intolerant and proscriptive Conservative party which engaged him in its employ.

He charges upon Gov. Vance, that he allows the system that Mr. Holden calls "stallification." And lo! it is proved upon him that he is a stallifier, as far as a buck. That while the "poor women and ragged children" have not a bite of bread, he goes to the commissary, as State Printer, (a shade office) and buys molasses "at very low Government price," and takes this molasses away from the dear little children, and feeds his machine, sopping it all over. And there, standing up to the rack, filled with molasses, he bites and sucks at every other animal—horse, mule or ass—who belongs to the same family, and has a stall too.

He charges Gov. Vance with having "blockade luxuries." And lo! it is proved on him, that he helped himself at the Governor's house to some of the blockade brandy, and found it "very good" for startled nerves. And it is charged that he has brought his paper through the blockade on the Advance, and never "settled his account" for freight.

And the reason why he opposes Gov. Vance, is suspected to be, that the latter tried to make him "settle his accounts."

He charges Gov. Vance with buying Col. McRae, by not paying him 5 per cent. commission on the negotiation for the State, which he says is \$11,000, which he thinks unreasonable. And lo! it is proved with greater force, that George N. Sanders has bought him, by a promise to divide the profits of his damages; for which consideration, Mr. Holden has recognized the claim of Sanders, and bound himself to pay it when he is Governor. And these damages are laid at near a million of dollars in gold!!! And Mr. Holden is to become a millionaire and a swell-head, by the "odor of naval stores."

He charges that Gov. Vance is an enemy of the people—their wives and children, and especially of the soldiers. And lo! it is proved that Gov. Vance, by his own foresight, prudence, and skill, has furnished the soldiers' families with food and clothing, and their families and children with provisions, and their wives with cotton cards and spun cotton, and all of them with remunerating labor; while not a stiver of benevolence, charity or assistance has ever been proved for Mr. Holden, except that he gave one soldier \$16 to buy him a breakfast; and this was published by the indefatigable "John" the next morning. And this gift, it is said, was in old currency, at 33 1/3 per cent. discount, while the breakfast was at 33 1/3 per cent. advance.

Thus, he is proved to be a Stall-federate—a Blockade Runner—an Original Secessionist—a Skulker out of the army by a shade office, and a man with "large eyes fixed on the Treasury," which eyes look through the magnifying spectacles of George N. Sanders; between which is a nose always regaled with "the odor of Naval Stores."

HOW TO VOTE.

Mr. Holden quotes the law, that men may vote if they choose "a rolled up ticket." It is true, as Mr. Holden says to his followers. "A man has a right, carefully secured" to him by the law, to hand in a rolled up or folded ticket." If any man is afraid or ashamed to vote openly, before his neighbors, he may vote under the sly, by rolling of it up.

But this election has a consequence such as no other election will probably ever have in North Carolina; for we think after this election is over, when the people pronounce judgment, and the courts shall have pronounced judgment, that probably there will never be a recurrence of a state of things so disgraceful to our State, as that which has existed in this political contest. We said this election has a consequence. It will be historic. The records of it will be made up, and go down to posterity fixing the status of men who take part in it. It is therefore all important, in the army and here at home, for all loyal men to vote an open ticket. Let it be the pride and boast of every true soldier and faithful citizen to spread out his vote with nothing "ROLLED" or hidden about it—that all his neighbors may know that he was right. It will avail many a man against whom the suspicions of society have been aroused, to be able hereafter to leave with his children the proof, that in the contest in North Carolina he voted against the ticket which the secret society supported. For we assert, that whenever there be found a member of this organization, then will be found a Holden voter, so long as he remains in it. Let all good men on election day show their hands.

GOLD FIVE FOR ONE.—A gentleman direct from Alexandria (says the Richmond Dispatch) reports that gold was selling at five for one in that place, and at the same price in Washington.

It appears that the force now operating against Charleston is composed of all the available force on the south Atlantic coast.

The bombardment of Sumter has been heavy for several days, and still continues so.

Smith O'Brien, a distinguished Irish leader, and an able and zealous advocate of the Confederacy, is reported dead.

"Can it be so?"

We borrow the above from the title of an article which appeared in the *Conservator* of the 8th instant. That article stated a rumor on the streets, which was in substance, that Mr. W. R. Richardson, one of the candidates of the straitest sect in Wake county, had said in the presence of W. F. Askew, James D. Pullen and H. L. Evans, (since dead,) that he, Mr. Richardson, thought the negroes ought to vote and enjoy the privileges of white men; that the negroes ought to be set free; that he would set his free, if the laws of North Carolina would permit him to do so; that this was their home, and they ought to remain here.

To this statement and enquiry, Mr. Richardson has made no reply. The *Standard* and the *Progress* have defended him; but the accusation remains unanswered, and not denied, and must therefore be taken as an admitted fact. In this legislative contest we have no part in this county. We, the senior Editor, shall not vote for any of the candidates, for the reason that we do not consider this our permanent residence.

While we have a great respect for Mr. Fowler as a gentleman of honor and truth; we have no affiliation with him, politically; and so far as party is concerned, he is capable of doing us more harm than Mr. Alford or Mr. Calvia Rogers. Besides, we have heard that if the Holdens could have got him to run, they would have been glad to have him. But he did not stand stiff and erect enough for Messrs. Holden and Pennington, and Mr. Richardson was preferred, who, being Captain of the Home Guard, by Governor Vance's commission, it was presumed could stand "straight."

Mr. Sion H. Rogers, in the Senate, is a personal friend, but every one knows that he has always been opposed to us in politics; and since Mr. Holden went over to his side, we have not seen that he has relaxed his vigor.

So that in Wake county we are free from the controversy, except so far as any of the candidates draw forth our strictures by the utterance of bad sentiments. This is the case with Mr. Richardson. If these sentiments be his, he is no fit candidate to appear before North Carolinians. Let us analyse them:

1st, That the laws of emancipation in North Carolina should be altered. Hereafter, the emancipated negro was required to be sent out of the State. Mr. Richardson would free him and let him remain here. He would institute here in our midst, negro competitors for the poor white man in every department of trade, mechanics and labor—so that when the day laborer goes out to earn his wages, he would find free negroes competing with him at lower prices. He would make their home here in our midst, in subversion of those wholesome laws which the wisest men in the State passed and have abided by, and which Mr. Holden has a thousand times defended; for if there be any legislation well settled, it is that which inhibits the policy of emancipation, and allows it only on the condition of the removal of the emancipated negro.

But Mr. Richardson goes further. He would allow them to vote! This right of suffrage was deliberately cut off in 1835, by a Convention of the State after mature discussion. Its evils were seen—its injurious tendency was felt, and by none was it more felt than by the poor and laboring white men, who could not bear the thought of having emancipated and free negroes brought to equality with them, and made as good as they were, by being allowed to kill their votes. Mr. Richardson would change the constitution and renew this right—not only free negroes, but emancipated slaves!

Does Mr. Richardson think he would get the votes of his fifteen or twenty negroes by restoring this privilege? We tell him nay. Negroes are not as grateful as white men; and when Mr. Richardson sees white men whom Gov. Vance has favored—whom he has commissioned—whose connections he has honored with places of trust, show the ingratitude of opposing and denouncing their benefactor, how can he expect, as high as his estimate of the nigger may be, that he would show more gratitude?

But there is another phrase in this undenied statement: "That they ought to enjoy the privileges of white men." Is it meant here to say, that the negro shall be put on equality with the people of North Carolina? To go to the white man's house—to sit at his table—sleep in his bed—look arms with him on the street? We will not go further for the present.

But we wish to know, and know emphatically. The people have a right to know if Mr. W. R. Richardson holds such opinions, and has given utterance to them. And we shall wait a reasonable time for his response.

A Palace for the Poor.

It is currently reported in the county, that Mr. Holden is building a splendid edifice for the benefit of poor orphan children. We have not seen the foundation stone, but we expect it will be laid on an elevated, or on some lofty place.

And these will be the children that will live in a "castle in the air." Built as it will be out of the funds derived by the sale of the Life and Times; and the profits derived from the bargain with George N. Sanders, the little boys and girls will have a delicious atmosphere, fragrant with "the odor of naval stores."

Another rumor is, that he is preparing a vault at his own expense, in which to bury the poor children under 13 whom "Jeff. Davis, the despot has ordered to be killed." It is not improbable when this event happens that he will bury himself alive, in order to be near the objects of his regard.

The Criminal Organization.

Day after day do certificates of exposure and withdrawal from this nefarious nest of tories continue to pour in; and to the extent of these withdrawals (if the parties making them are sincere) is this secret tory association shorn of its strength. But as yet, no one who has endeavored to make good their escape, has pointed out the leading malefactors—the prime spirits of this band of tories. The Government has indeed suspected them, and it has proof as to some of them, and the Government is determined to act upon them; and then these blatant blockheads who have been cat's-paws for others to put their fingers in the fire, and who now affect indifference under a very poor effort of ridicule, and who discover their alarm by the effort, and their disloyal connivance with the offence and the criminals, by their attempts to divert the investigation—these blockheads will then cry for pity; and their miserable howls of sorrow will outvie those they uttered when finding the *habeas corpus* suspended. They were stricken with terror, lest then the Government would take hold upon them. As we judge, the law will not be invoked until after the election, in order that not a particle of reason shall be afforded for any accusation of an attempt to interfere. But when this foolish and disgraceful agitation in North Carolina is past—when Mr. Holden has been permitted to have his say and shall receive the chastisement which the popular justice will bestow—then will the offended law rise up in its majesty and assert its claims to vindication. For what are the members of this society but traitors at heart, and tories in practice?

Their society commences with the enemy; it rests on the basis of "illegal communication" with him; it binds its members to mutual obligation towards him, and it makes those who join with it, brothers to our Yankee invaders!

The tory accomplishes here barter, for protection to himself, the sacrifice of his neighbor; and he invites to the invasion, by the announcement beforehand, that he is prepared to surrender. For this promise of protection, he engages to aid a spy, to do his work of discovery, to be followed by his work of destruction. It engages to keep the deserter in the woods, in order to weaken our forces, that the invasion may become the easier; and there is no doubt, that this society of "H. O. A.'s" have sent off communications to the enemy, of our most important movements.

In Northampton county, there is a man by the name of Elliott, who has been a practised agent for the association. In Dover Swamp, on the line between Newbern and Kinston, lived a regular mail carrier and harborer of deserters, under the auspices of the "H. O. A.'s" of Kinston. He received the *Raleigh Standard and Progress*, and they were forwarded to the enemy with as much regularity as the government mails. The raiders on Morganton were members of this cowardly combination. The woods are filled with deserters, and they are harbored by virtue of the oath; and there is scarcely a week that in some county of North Carolina a loyal man is not murdered by some villain, who is a brother in this association of crime, which was allowed to grow up here in our midst.

When the Rev. W. N. Bragg made his confession, it was hoped that he would make it full, so as to communicate all he knew about it. It was known that he was among the very earliest agents selected for the work; that he was selected by the leaders, if not by the very man into whose hands the affair was first entrusted. The law is on the track of that man. Mr. Bragg, we believe, can point him out without difficulty. Mr. Bragg was Mr. Holden's favorite for the chaplaincy of the hospital. If he had been installed there, he would very soon have worked upon the sick and wounded soldiers, and if he could have succeeded in his nefarious purposes, what a spectacle should we have had! The loyal soldiers of the army betrayed from their allegiance and converted into oath-bound allies of the foe!!! And this man, Mr. Holden's applicant, has initiated scores, and sought to initiate more; and when detection is before him, he goes to his patron, Mr. Holden, and finds out from him a form of confession, not to expose the crime and its leaders, but to hide them, and to make his own escape. In our opinion, a more dangerous character does not exist than this Mr. Bragg, and this community ought to look to his proceedings.

A short time remains now to the election—and then, we have an abiding conviction that this society will be taken up, ventilated, its leader exposed and brought to punishment, and the people freed from the pollution of one of the most dangerous and disgraceful combinations which ever dishonored a community.

The Judiciary.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law of Conscription, and also of the law concerning the principals of substitutes. Mr. Holden and the *Progress* have both pretended to be the chief defenders of judiciary. Where is their voice of persuasion now? Counselling submission to the law, and support of the judiciary? Not a word, from either of these self-constituted champions of the judiciary and defenders of conspirators.

Capt. E. B. Holden, of Caswell county, a brother of the self-nominated candidate for Governor, announces himself a candidate for the Legislature, and says:

If elected I will support the administration of Mr. Davis, and do everything I can to uphold the liberties for which we are battling. As to the candidates which are asking your suffrages for Governor, I will give my unanimous support to His Excellency Zebulon B. Vance; believing him to be a patriot and a statesman.

LEGISLATIVE RECORDS.

EXTRA SESSION, May, 1864.

ON THE HABEAS CORPUS.

A joint committee was appointed on that part of the Governor's Message relative to a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. A majority and minority report was submitted. The following is the

MAJORITY REPORT.

Resolved, That the act of the late Congress, entitled "an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases," violates the fundamental maxim of republican government which requires a separation of the departments of power, clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judiciary itself, and sets at naught the most emphatic and solemn guarantees of the Constitution.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, representing the people of North Carolina, doth not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government, in a war carried on solely to secure and perpetuate them, and doth declare that no "conditions of public danger," present or prospective, probable or possible, can render the liberties of the people incompatible with the public safety.

Resolved, That the act of the same Congress, entitled "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," declaring all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be in the military service, embracing in its provision every State officer in all the departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control, reduces the State government to mere provincial administrations, dependent on the grace and favor of Congress and the Executive, is destructive of State sovereignty, and imports an assertion of power on the part of Congress to convert the Confederate government into a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, That this General Assembly doth therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the first mentioned act, and such modifications of the second as shall secure the rights, and preserve the integrity of the State of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In the Senate, Mr. Hall submitted the following minority report:

Resolved, That in the present critical juncture of our affairs, it is inexpedient for the Legislature of North Carolina to express any opinion upon the recent legislation of Congress touching the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The minority report was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Aycock, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pritchard, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, and Young—17.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blunt, Boyden, Brown, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanley, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Whitford, Wiggins, Woolley, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Aycock, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pritchard, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Whitford, Wiggins and Young—19.

When these Resolutions came up in the House of Commons, Mr. Waddell offered a substitute which declare the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and unwisely act and asked its repeal.

On motion of Mr. Person, the question was divided, and the House voted first on the proposition to strike out.

Those who voted to the affirmative were:

AYES—Messrs. Beam, Brown, Bumbass, Burns, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, Francis, Gaskins, George, Gilliam, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris, of Chatham, Hawes, Henderson, Hodges, Joyner, Jodkins, Kerby, Lemmonds, Long, Peables, Person Rhodes, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rives, Robinson, Russ, Shepherd, Sprull, Waddell and Williams—57.

Those who voted in the negative were:

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Albright, Alford, Amis, Ayers, Bernhardt, Benbury, Best, Bond, Burgin, Carpenter, Carson, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harrison, Henry, of Bertie, Henry, of Henderson, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Laws, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Riddick, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell, of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, of Guilford, Smith, of Washington, Walton, Walker, Watson, Welborn, Woodall, Young, of Irrell, and Young, of Yancey—65.

After the rejection of various propositions to amend, the question was taken on the adoption of the resolutions, with the following result:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Albright, Alford, Amis, Ayers, Bernhardt, Benbury, Best, Bond, Burgin, Carpenter, Carson, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harrison, Henry, of Bertie, Henry, of Henderson, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Joyner, Laws, Leathers, Long, Lyle, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Riddick, Ritter, Robbins, Russ, Rogers, Russell, of Brunswick, Sherwood, Smith, of Guilford, Waddell, Walton, Walker,

Watson, Welborn, Woodall, Young, of Irrell, Young, of Yancey—65.

Those who voted in the negative were:

NAYS—Messrs. Beam, Brown, Bumbass, Burns, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, Francis, Gaskins, George, Gilliam, Harris, of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Hodges, Jodkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Love, Peables, Person, Reynolds, Rhodes, Richardson, Rives, Robinson, Shepherd, Smith, of Washington, Standell, Williams—55.

So the resolutions were adopted.

From the Conservative.

The "H. O. A.'s"—Further Disclosures.

The veritable existence of this confederation of traitors and conspirators having been fully established, the further discussion of a doubt that might be ventured, as to its being a living, moving reality, is not admissible. Even the *Salem Press*, we doubt not, will admit there is some sort of a secret organization in the State.

The following "acknowledgment" will speak for itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

This day came before me, R. C. Council, one of the acting Justices of the peace in and for said county and State, Benjamin Johnston of said county, and made a free and voluntary acknowledgment to the following: That about two months ago he was told to come up to the house where the old man James Wilson lived and died, and perhaps he would find something that would do him good some time, and he went, and Orin Churchill initiated him, and Burton Holland was present at the time, and was looking out to see if any person was likely to come about them; and the said Churchill, there and then, gave him the signs and grips and passwords of the organization, as follows: Degree 1st.—The two forefingers of the right hand across the mouth. 2d. The left hand close to the left breast, and the right hand, to the mouth. The grips: You shake hands in the usual way, and when you part hook your fore-fingers in each other. The password is "Three." When a brother steps to any person that does not belong to the organization, and he should say, "three what?" Then the brother should say, "Nothing, only I thought I would give you three dollars for your hat," or waistcoat, or something of the sort. And if he said that, get away from him as quick as possible and let him alone.

A second password is, "These are gloomy times."

Answer—"What are you looking for—the red and white cord?"

Why are you looking for the red and white cord?

"For protection of myself, family and property."

In witness whereof, I, said Benj. Johnston, do set my hand and seal the 23rd of June, 1864.

his B. X. JOHNSON, [Seal.] mark.

Test, R. C. COUNCIL.

By the following certificate it will be seen that this organization of conspirators exists in Wake county—although no certificate is necessary on this point.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WAKE COUNTY.

This is to certify that Uriah Marshall, appeared before me, A. C. Council, one of the acting Justices of the Peace for said county, and testified that he was a member of a secret organization in said county, which he believed to be wrong, and he is anxious to get out of it. I was told that there was no harm in it. I was persuaded into this thing by W. H. Meritt, of said county, and was initiated by Kindred Johnson at the said K. Johnson's house. I have never been in but the one meeting. I very soon became tired of it, but did not know how to get out. I want it distinctly understood that I am no longer a member of said organization, and ask forgiveness at the hands of the authorities, and implore their pardon; and if I am forgiven, I promise that I never will be caught in such a trap again.

A. C. COUNCIL, J. P. July 6th, 1864.

We give another certificate from Chatham County, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

This is to certify that William Goodwin and Edward Loran appeared before me, one of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for said county, and testified that they belong to a secret concern that is in the county. Question: "Do you know what the name of the concern is?" Answer: We do not, and declare no fellowship with it, and believe it to be wrong, and we wish the public generally to understand that we were deceived and misled by James Long, and as good loyal citizens will not belong to any such thing. Therefore, we pledge ourselves as men, never to be in another that has a tendency to injure the country. We pray the authorities to pardon us, and we feel to be good and loyal citizens.

(Signed) W. G. GOODWIN, EDWARD LORAN.

(Test.) H. COUNCIL, J. P.

Another "H. O. A."

Mr. Jefferson Goodin renounces the Secret Tory Association. He was one of the committee at the "Cary District meeting." Wyatt Holoman was another, and Leonard House, Esq., was another. Mr. House is also a Hero, but has not confessed. How many more? At that meeting, Mr. Holden was nominated for Governor, and Mr. W. E. Richardson made a speech. These are all the elements combined—the "Heroes" of the Secret Tory Society—nigger equality—and Mr. Holden.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Wake County.—This is to certify that Jefferson Goodin appeared before me, Wm. Cox, one of the acting Justices of the Peace for said county, and testified that he was a member of a secret organization in said county, the object of which he believed to be dangerous and not for the good of the country. He therefore wishes the public to understand that he is no longer a member of such an organization. He furthermore desires the authorities to forgive him, and pledges his honor never to be detected again.

Cary District, July 13, 1864. [Signed] JEFFERSON GOODIN.

Wm. Cox, J. P.

A NATIVE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A Yankee journal states that J. A. Winslow, Captain of the *Kearage*, is a native of Roxborough, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, June 13.—A portion of Fitz Lee's command engaged in a skirmish with part of Gregg's cavalry division near Lee's mill, fourteen miles below here, last yesterday evening, driving them back and capturing thirty-three, including two commissioned officers.

Considerable commencing on our right this evening. Grant is evidently sending more troops to Washington.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

ATLANTA, July 13.—No change in the position of affairs for the last three days. The enemy are in position on the north side of the river. Some firing between sharpshooters with an occasional artillery from the enemy, without doing us a small force in reported this side of the river, about eight miles from the Railroad bridge. They keep very close to the fort. Gov. Brown arrived here last evening, and is urging forward every thing to the defence of Atlanta. His proclamation calling out every one between 16 and 40 to report to Atlanta, receives the approval of all classes.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

ATLANTA, July 13.—The enemy are making our right near Roswell. A portion of the Yankee army is on the south side of the Chattahoochee. Sherman's headquarters are near Vinings Station. Skirmishing across the river continues near the bridge. Every thing quiet here.

Latest from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Washington Chronicle of the 11th contains over three columns of telegraphic news in reference to the invasion: all press dispatches, nothing official. A dispatch from Wallace to Seward, saying "Col. Ford and all captured." The following is believed to be of interest, in the press dispatches: Ten thousand men armed and marching to different fortifications in Baltimore and its vicinity. 10th, the rebel, out the Northern Central railway, fifteen miles from Baltimore. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway greatly damaged; most of the rolling stock sent to Philadelphia. Dispatches say some encouraging features are known, not prudent to publish.

The Ashland Iron works, fourteen miles from Baltimore, was destroyed.

Dispatches up to 3 p. m., say that the rebel cavalry were all over Baltimore county, but it is not feared that they will enter the city.

Sullivan's advance guard of Hunter's command is reported to have captured Martinsburg with numerous stores and a number of prisoners. Telegrams from Harrisburg say the rebel force numbers forty thousand.

Gov. Curtin telegraphed to the mayor of Philadelphia that the people were not responding freely, and says the authorities at Washington authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which yesterday they refused peremptorily to do.

The Yankees say their loss at the Monocacy fight was ten thousand, and that the rebels levied contributions of twenty thousand dollars on Mid-dleton.

Dispatch from Baltimore, 7 o'clock, says the enemy are on the horse road, seven miles from the city.

Fifteen hundred rebel cavalry have gone towards the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad to burn the bridges over Susquehanna river. At last accounts the bridge at New Market, Va., is reported the rebels have struck the Baltimore and Washington Railroad at Laurel Factory, but the Washington Chronicle says it is not believed because telegraphic communications kept up with Baltimore. The firing heard at Harper's Ferry on the 10th is unexplained. The Chronicle supposes Gen. Howe is getting in the rebel's rear. The rebels burnt many buildings public and private in Hagerstown.

A special dispatch to the Chronicle from Baltimore, says the opinion is prevalent that the real movement is against Washington. The rebels were at Rockville, Maryland, sixteen miles west of Washington, on Sunday evening. Dispatches from a newspaper correspondent at Grant's headquarters on the 9th says the invasion of Maryland is believed to be insignificant, as Richmond papers make no mention of forces engaged in it.

THE FRAUD.—The *Standard* has palmed off upon its readers a pretended, "Extract from the Journal of the House of Commons." We denounced it as a "fraud," there being no such matter in the Journals of the House of Commons. The *Standard* is silent under the disclosure of its fraud, which is little short of forgery. It cannot pretend that its extract is to be found in the Journals, and yet is unwilling to give up the advantage secured among those who are ignorant of the truth.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

New Advertisements.

To the Voters of Chatham County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been unanimously nominated by a large and respectable portion of the people of Chatham on the 19th of June last, to represent the county in the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature, and having withdrawn from the contest on the day of the opening of the campaign, and my motives for doing so having been grossly misrepresented, I feel it due to you well as myself to state the reasons which governed my action.

In the first place I was informed that great dissatisfaction existed among the old line Democrats, (few of whom were in the convention) on account of the fact that the whole ticket nominated were old line Whigs. This result, I am well assured by members of that body, was purely unintentional. But, to avoid anything like even apparent unfairness to that venerable and most respectable party, and decidedly preferring myself the position of a private in the ranks, I very cheerfully declined the honor so flatteringly tendered me, in favor of my young friend Jacob H. Hadden, Esq., a known and tried conservative Democrat, whose election I shall support with great pleasure. In the next place, there were more than enough aspirants to legislative honors, who profess to advocate the reelection of Gov. Vance, and looking upon that result as by far the most important in the present momentous crisis, every motive that can influence a patriot, urged me to strive to remove even the most trivial cause of discontent from among the supporters of that distinguished gentleman.

Since my withdrawal, I have heard that it has been industriously circulated by unprincipled persons, that my reason for declining the nomination, arose from the fact that I favored the election of that arch-traitor to everything southern or patriotic, W. W. Holden.

I am not in the habit of intruding my opinions on the public; but I had hoped that no circumstance in my life could have justified any one in supposing that I was capable of supporting any one whom I deemed as enemy to my country.

The Indians cry of peace, peace, by Mr. Holden and his supporters, ought not to deceive even the most timid. Is there any man in his senses not in favor of peace? If there is, I should like to see him; he would be a natural curiosity. We must have peace with honor and independence, which we can only obtain by united and unshaken effort. Stand firm then and have a little patience, and that blessed boon will undoubtedly be granted us.

Your fellow-citizen, JULY 30th. THOMAS B. FARRAR.

WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HUGHES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. J. H. 23-44-45

PAK SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS A. WHITAKER as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. J. H. 23-44-45

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND SEAFARERS OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. WINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons, on 10-23-44-45

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

Towards the Last.

It is not our purpose to have much more to say of Mr. Holden. We expect in a few days to take a bath, wash thoroughly clean, and to be quit of him politically, forever.

But we promised a short time since to rescue from his fangs the reputation of the late Gov. Ellis, which he has sought to tarnish by vituperation, and a late article in his paper reminds us of our pledge; and the obligation which we feel to do justice to a distinguished patriot and gentleman, induces us to execute it.

Gov. Ellis earned the admiration of his country by as lofty a self-sacrifice as it falls to mortals to offer. It was not his fortune to fall by the deadly missile on the field of battle, of fame and glory. He had not the stimulus to sacrifice his life which is found by the gallant spirit in the flush, excitement, anxieties, hazards, enterprises and absorbing occupations of the field, where hostile armies meet in the shock of battle; nor yet had he the doubts and hopes which mingle and alternate amid such scenes. He had a calmer but more trying test to endure: he was obliged to face inexorable death, by disease, which allowed no doubt and permitted no hope. And quietly but continuously he looked his mortal antagonist in the face, with an unquailing eye and an unwavering resolve.

The opening of the war found the Governor of this State stricken to death by a fatal sickness, a sickness of so hard a cast that human energy needed unusual appliances for even a short resistance. Those appliances were only to be found in resolute will and a determined abnegation of self.

These resources Governor Ellis possessed in an eminent degree; and he used them without stint. No honorable man who remembers his ardent, unceasing, unrelenting industry; his toil and his care for the discharge of his public duties, even amid the severest pressure of disease, unremitting and unrepining, will fail to find in such devotion a heroic sense of duty and a martyr's sacrifice to its performance. Up to the very moment when death's chill seized him, his heart, his intellect, and his labor were for his country.

But we set not out to write Gov. Ellis' eulogy, but to do him justice. The article to which we have alluded, was found in the Standard of June the 24th ultimo. It reads as follows:

"In 1860, when we denounced Gov. Ellis as 'the secessionist for their efforts to dissolve the Union,' &c."

Thus in 1864, without excuse for the introduction of a departed man into a political paragraph, with only the procreation which malice furnishes, Mr. Holden re-produces the name of Governor Ellis, to misrepresent and defame it. He has not the capacity of the hyena in tearing it to pieces, nor one will question his possession of the other characteristics, of will and inclination.

But at what time in 1860 did Mr. Holden denounce Governor Ellis as a disunionist? On the 2nd day of November, near the close of that year, he boasted, as a matter of pride, that he had voted for Governor Ellis, and claimed to have done so under circumstances extraordinarily praiseworthy. For, says he—"At the last August election, at the imminent peril of our life, we rode to the Court House and voted for the following ticket: 'For Governor, John W. Ellis.'—*Raleigh Standard*, Nov. 3d, 1860.

Up to that time then, Gov. Ellis commanded his approbation. Nothing thereafter is found in his paper to the contrary, until the 24th of November. The Legislature met on Monday the 19th of that month. On Tuesday the 20th, the message of Gov. Ellis was sent to both houses. On Wednesday the 21st, the Standard appeared, and it is without mention of the message at all!

On Tuesday the 20th, the election for State Printer had taken place, and Mr. Holden had been defeated. On Saturday the 4th, four days thereafter, he strikes his first blow at Gov. Ellis. He objected to portions of his message, and charged him with "taking steps to dissolve the Union." The Governor recommended "a consultation of the slaveholding States," and then "a convention of the people to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation." Mr. Holden said this "was merely to register and carry out the schemes of the disunion leaders." Who will now pretend that Gov. Ellis' recommendation was not full of wisdom. The consultation was of vital importance, as the sequel shows. If the convention had been held at an earlier period, no one can fail to perceive how much more mature, and deliberate, and complete would have been our preparation.

But Mr. Holden further charged, that "Gov. Ellis is emphatically advising the people to resist the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln," and he charged this as a fault. Yet Mr. Holden had rebuked us for the assertion, during the campaign, that Lincoln's election, of itself, was not cause for disunion. From the date of his defeat as State Printer, Mr. Holden became the enemy of Gov. Ellis; and as conscious of the public judgment upon the cause, he stated on the 24th: "We know well that it will be charged by our enemies that we would have acted differently if we had been elected State Printer." Nevertheless, he indulged in vituperation of the Governor so long as he lived; and his malice was as venomous, as it had previously shown itself towards Messrs. Clay, Badger, Reade and all other eminent men with whom Mr. Holden's nature put him in hostility.

But the most urgent accusation against Gov. Ellis was nothing other than an unmitigated slander. The charge was, that Gov. Ellis filled his military appointments from considerations of party, and was prescriptive of his opponents.

We have not the record to answer fully these accusations, but we have enough. By the legislative enactment, the Governor had the appointment of the military Board, the Bureau officers, and the officers of the ten regiments. He composed his Board of Advisors of three gentlemen: Major J. A. J. Bradford, Mr. Maywood W. Guion, and Warren Winslow, Esq. Major Bradford was selected for his experience as an army officer, especially as an officer of construction and supply, which would form an important branch of the duties of this Board. Mr. Guion had never filled political station, was always a whig, and a union man, opposed to secession. Gov. Winslow alone, was the political friend of Gov. Ellis.

The first Colonel selected was D. H. Hill, whose election was procured by the known influence of Gov. Ellis, and Gen. Hill was notoriously never a political partisan of his. And Gen. Hill's selection was in accordance with the general sentiment of the State.

The first Colonelcy of the ten regiments was tendered to Gen. Winslow; and when refused by him it was given to Col. Stokes, who had been a Major in the Mexican war, through which he had served with distinction. Tow, Meares, Anderson, Campbell, and Robt. Kansom, were appointments strictly military, which all men applauded, and no one gainsayed. They were demanded by the highest considerations of policy and duty. The fifth, the sixth and the eighth remain to be accounted for.

The fifth was accorded to the writer of this, of whom not even Mr. Holden can pretend that it was the gift of a politician to his partisan friend.

The sixth, to Col. Fisher, was a tribute to his own town, and the personal associations and friendship of a life. Will it be alleged against Governor Ellis, that he listened to such an appeal? There is not a man in the State, but Mr. Holden, who could have been deaf to it. With him, it would have depended on interest, whether he were or no. So that of all these appointments, no single one can be placed on partisan grounds, if we except Col. Shaw, and in his case Gov. Ellis was fortified by recommendations which could not well be resisted, if he had been disposed.

The list of Lieutenant Colonels furnishes the same justification. Lt. Col. S. E. Byrum, Lee, Young, Jones, Lightfoot, were either not politicians, or opponents of Gov. Ellis. We are aware that a Lieutenant Colonelcy was tendered to Mr. Rogers of this place, and many other instances could readily be found of a like freedom from political bias.

The list of Majors furnishes like proof; and if below these, in the Captains and Lieutenants, secessionists are found to predominate, it is because this class were most ardent, and industrious, and zealous in forming and organizing companies; for to those who were the choice of their companies, the commissions were invariably given.

We have fulfilled our promise. The public did not need to be thus advised for the imputations on Gov. Ellis had never done him harm; but as the slander had been recorded, and would go to posterity, it was right that the truth should go along with it, to combat it.

In the midst of his great toil, borne down by the disease which attended upon his heavy anxieties, Gov. Ellis died. Harnessed and standing at his post in the spirit of a calm philosophy, he met his fate and yielded his life to his country with composure and resignation, dying with the inspirations of a patriot.

We would not dishonor Gov. Ellis' memory by comparing his career with that of Mr. Holden. Never hereafter, by patriotic men, will a parallel be drawn between them.

When North Carolina shall build her monument to her hero sons, she will accord to Gov. Ellis a distinguished inscription, and his name will be embalmed in history along with the brilliant galaxy by which he will be surrounded. The future of Mr. Holden, it is not our province, and would not be our pleasure to predict.

The "H. O. A.'s" Growing Desperate.

A highly respectable citizen of this county informed us on Saturday, that a certain Esquire, of Green Level district, in this county, has been heard to use the following language: "He said, they were going to join together and kill out all the old secessionists; and that they were going to commence at old Jesse Howell's;" and that he has sixteen pounds of powder with which to execute his purposes. If this is denied, we have the names to give who vouch for the statement. The name of the "Esquire" will be given to Mr. Howell, on application to us.

And so, one development after another is made, of the wicked and malicious purposes of the members of this secret treasonable association. Not only are they in league with the enemy for the destruction of the Government, but the lives of the loyal men of the country are to be sacrificed! Was such a state of things ever heard of? We hope Mr. Jesse Howell will at once go before a magistrate and have this Esquire, arrested and bound over to Court, to answer. We understand that Mr. William Williams can substantiate the fact of his having made use of the above threat. Let the matter be thoroughly probed, before violence and bloodshed be introduced by these traitors to their country, and defiers of the laws of the land. It is the duty of all good citizens to aid in this matter. We understand considerable alarm is felt by the loyal men in other sections, on account of the threats of violence made by certain characters. A crisis is upon us. Shall the laws of the land be vindicated.

The Goldsboro' State Journal says Lieut. Colonel Nethercutt is not dead, as has been reported. He was not much injured even.

"I hate to hear people talk behind one's back," as the pick-pocket said when the constable called "Stop thief."

The Original Secessionist.

A correspondent writes us as follows: "If the people could be made to believe that Mr. Holden had anything to do with bringing on this war, and especially with taking North Carolina out of the old Government, thousands of those who now intend to vote for him would turn their backs on him and vote against him. But the plain, well-meaning but not well informed people, many of them, believe that he was always opposed to secession, and that he did every thing in his power to prevent the secessionists from taking North Carolina out of the old Government; and I heard one man assert in the presence of a crowd, in this county (Moore) that in the Convention he voted against the secession ordinance. And I think he really believed this was so. If the Editors and Gov. Vance and other candidates in their speeches, would dwell more upon this point now, just before the election, and enlighten the public mind thereon, the votes of many honest men might be changed who really wish to do what is right."

Our correspondent makes a very good suggestion as to what the candidates ought to do to show up Mr. Holden's secession vote and votes before the people, and we hope it will be acted upon by every Vance candidate in the State. But certainly the loyal Press of the State has not been remiss on this point. Day after day, week after week, and column after column have been devoted by them, to expose the bold and violent deception perpetrated by W. W. Holden. Columns after columns of his paper have been quoted, his vote for secession in the Convention has been produced and reproduced, until surely there is not a reading man in all the State who has not seen it, and who is not convinced of the fact that he was, and has been for many years, an original secessionist of the most radical stamp, and did more towards breaking up the old Government than any man in North Carolina. For ten years and more he contended, through the columns of the Standard, not only for the right of secession; but that it was the duty of North Carolina to secede from the old Government whenever an Abolitionist was elected, as such, to the Presidency of the United States. And he practically and effectually vetoed the State out of the Union just as soon as that occurred. These are plain, undeniable facts; and no man can gainsay them.

County Candidates.

We have not heard the candidates in this county, and shall not, in all probability. I don't care to hear Mr. Rogers and Mr. Fowle advocate conservative partyism. These two gentlemen, we understand, do the championing of the party. Mr. Richardson is said to be quite an orator, but not as much so as his friends expected.

If we have any favorite among the Wake county candidates, it is Green Alford. We remember him as the pupil of Mr. Holden in the better days, when Mr. Holden was a democrat, a secessionist, and an advocate of the cause of his country. If Mr. Alford were elected, we might hope that the secessionists could have some influence; while Mr. Fowle would at once take the lead of the conservative party. And so far as party is concerned, Mr. Fowle would be more capable of injury to us than Mr. Alford—and the only recompense we could have, would be that Mr. Fowle is a patriot, and we might rely on his abilities in behalf of the cause. As a politician merely we prefer Mr. Alford. Brought up in the school of Mr. Holden, he is not likely to stay long in any place; and he has been gone about long enough now from the secessionists, for it to be time for him to come back.

Mr. Richardson, too, was an intimate friend of Gov. Bragg, and Mr. Curtis, and must have learned some good secession doctrine from them. His ideas about making the nigger equal to the poor white man, as well as himself and himself, was only a drunken notion while on a spree. Such being the excuse, we are not disposed to press hard on Mr. Richardson on that account. When men get drunk, it sometimes brings out ideas and notions that they never would have if sober. With others, the truth is brought out who never do tell it when sober. Mr. Holden, we believe, was never tight in his life, and therefore we can't say whether it would have this effect on him or not. And there are others still, who progress to the last stage of drunkenness and no effect is visible upon them at all. They won't tell the truth either drunk or sober.

Without therefore pressing the matter much further upon Mr. Richardson, we would suggest a question: How do the people know but what he might get tight again, and vote for a bill to make the nigger equal to the white man—and when he got sober not be able to unvote it. If we could be satisfied though on this point, we should feel more at ease.

For such old whigs, old conservatives as Mr. Laws, and Mr. Rogers, Mr. Uley and Mr. Fowle, we have no political affections.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

We learn that a fatal collision occurred on the N. C. Railroad on Sunday last, by which a lady was killed and some seven other passengers severely but not dangerously wounded. We learn from a passenger who was on the train, that the hat of the Conductor (Robinson) was blown off, and he stopped the train and backed it in search of his hat, declaring in a pet, that he would have it if he had to stay all night to get it. In passing round a curve, a freight train ran into the passenger train, and a terrible collision occurred. The lady killed was a Mrs. Alston, of Chatham, daughter of Mr. Hill, of Greensboro'. The Conductor seeing the mischief he had produced, broke for the woods and has not been seen since. From all we can learn, it was a piece of great fool-hardy recklessness, and deserves the severest punishment.

FORGIVENESS.—The following paragraph is from an Atlanta letter in the Augusta Constitutionalist:

A dispatch has just been received from Gen. Forrest, who says that if he could, he let at Sherman, he would force him to retreat in a week.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

The Secret Society in Rowan County. If a bomb-shell had come crashing through the roof of our office, we could scarcely have been more surprised than on the reception of the subjoined letter from Mr. B. H. Egan, last Saturday. We had read of the "Heros of America," and even their confession in the Raleigh papers, but we had not realized that this secret, oath bound and treasonable association had spread itself among our countrymen, our neighbors, and friends; when, lo! the evidence of its existence all around us bursts upon the astonished senses. How many and who, of our people have gone into this thing is a question which will not, for the present, be pressed. Suffice it to say, that every man who has permitted himself to be deluded into joining this wicked and traitorous club, should eagerly seize the earliest opportunity to purge himself of it. Come out of it, without delay, and of your own accord; for it is quite certain that those who persist in it will bring themselves no longer accepted by the society in Rowan no longer exist. Mr. Egan having become convinced that it was a compact with the enemy, and well calculated to demoralize our people and unnerve them for the duty of defense against our cruel invaders, very soon after joining it resolved that he would not regard its obligations. He refused to be bound by it when the two yankee prisoners called on him. But we are detaining the reader, the letter speaks for itself. We present it almost exactly as written:

For the Watchman.

Rowan, Co., July 8th, 1864. MR. BRUNER: Dear Sir—I have noticed in the Watchman and Conservative, an article speaking of an oath-bound, treasonable society; and I also see the affidavit of several gentlemen acknowledging themselves as having been members of the said society, called "Heros of America." I sir, take the present occasion to inform you that I, myself, have been initiated into this same society or trap, and as I see that it is thought to be detrimental to the welfare of the Confederacy, I now declare myself separate and apart from its membership. But I never did understand the thing as being any more than a game, and I was told also, that should I be placed in the army, and should unfortunately be captured, that the yankees would release me and treat me well, give me money, &c., to come home on. But I did not understand that I was to give them any aid, or to vote for Holden. If they had told me that, I would never have went into it; no, I'd see them and I'd first I was determined, when I went, that I should never do me any harm, neither should I do them (the yankees) any harm. It is a perfect trap; a man does not know what it is until he gets into it, and then it is too late. I now have a bad opinion of all secret societies and think that there is no use of any thing that is kept secret. I hope that I will not be looked upon as disloyal or untrue to the Confederacy. I dare say I have felt as many soldiers in this county, and I expect have received less pay for it; but hardly ever did I repent a thing in my life as I did repent belonging to this clan. The night that the two escaped yankee prisoners came to my house, they told me that they had heard that I was a good Union man, and that they wanted me to put them in the way to get along. I studied a moment, and then told them that I did not if I would do it. Now I do not come forward and make this acknowledgment through any fear of being caught in this thing and punished. I do it because I discover that it is thought to be detrimental to the government, and if so, I do not like it.

I suppose that I have been somewhat instrumental in getting two or three others into this thing, and I hope that they may see this, my confession, that I may be instrumental in bringing them out again. I do not think the oath is binding in the least, because the administration of it was illegal; and we should not feel any hesitancy in dropping a mean thing. I thought it was right at first; but now I see it is wrong. I repeat that the understanding never was here that we should aid the enemy or harbor deserters or vote for Holden. It was told that it would not interfere with my legal rights in any way, shape or form; but I admit that when I commenced swallowing down the oath, which is a very hard one, that it came very near choking me, and has never set well on my stomach since. But I think after I get it off in this way that I shall feel better. I am very much obliged to the old preacher, O. Churchill, for breaking the law. I see he is a Baptist. I like him all the better for that.

I suppose, Mr. Bruner, that I have said enough. I want you to particular understand that I am no longer a member of the H. O. A. Society. You may publish this in your choice. At any time in any way to put it in better form that you choose, so it means and reads the same in substance. I know all about this thing so far as it goes in Rowan, and would not object to telling all about it in public, if I was requested to do so by the community; but as to its being only in a few counties in North Carolina, I think is a great mistake. My impression is, that it exists pretty extensively.

Yours respectfully,

BLAIR H. EAGLES.

In compliance with a request sent to Mr. E. shortly after this letter was received, he came into town yesterday, and met several gentlemen with whom he communicated freely about this secret society. He gave us a copy of the oath, and committed the signs, passwords, &c., all of which agree with the revelations of O. Churchill, and others, whose affidavits have been published. There is one class of our fellow-citizens debarred from membership in this society. Mr. Egan says "original secessionists" were excluded. They were all to be left to the "leader mercy" of the yankees; but all good "conservatives" who would take the oath, were to be admitted. Now, as a good conservative, who never had the misfortune to be trapped into this wicked society, we warn all good and true men who have gone into it, to make haste in getting out of it. Let them renounce it, and take their stand against all such compacts with the enemy; for the time is at hand when the works of darkness will be brought to light to the shame and sorrow of those who persist in them.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

MURDER IN DAVIS.—Mr. Glassecock, an officer of the Home Guard in Davis county, was shot by some unknown person or persons, last Sunday, while riding along the public road above Mocksville, near the Yadkin line. His body was penetrated by five balls. It is believed this deed was done by deserters. He was robbed of his pistol. His watch was also drawn from his pocket, but left on the ground near his body. Mr. Glassecock was a good citizen, and has not transgressed his duty as a Home Guard.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by S. T. LAMAR, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 15th.—Rumors are plentiful to-day of Confederate success in Maryland. Private advice from Petersburg state that the yankees promptly refuse to exchange prisoners. A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day, with Capt. Baylor of Va., Capt. Coker, of S. C., and several lodges. No late papers received by this arrival.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 14.—Two Brigades of yankee cavalry have crossed the Chattahoochee. Moore's Brigade encamped from Newman last night, were met by Armstrong's Brigade of cavalry, and driven back. The bridge was burned.

No change of affairs at the front. The enemy are firing artillery occasionally across the river. [SECOND DISPATCH.] ATLANTA, July 15th.—Gov. Brown having official advice that persons within the military age having Confederate details to remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, expresses the determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for the defense of their homes and the State, has instructed the proper officers to arrest all such persons and send them underground to Atlanta, and that if force is used against lawful authority, sufficient force will be sent to any part to overcome the resistance. He admonishes men detailed by Confederate authorities for agricultural purposes, as their crops are now laid by, the provision supply will not be endangered by their absence for a short period. Nothing new in front.

From Mississippi.

RICHMOND, July 15th.—The following was received here to-day. We attacked a column of the enemy under Smith yesterday on their march on Pontotoc to Tupelo, causing him to burn many wagons. We attacked him in his position, at Tupelo this morning but could not find his position; the battle was a draw and lasted three hours.

From the North.

PETERSBURG, July 14th.—The Chronicle of the 12th contains full accounts of the rebel invasion. Gov. Bradford's country residence, six miles from Baltimore on the Charles street avenue, and several other homes were burnt by Harry Gilmore on the 11th. Bradford's private library and papers were all consumed. This caused distress to the rebels, as it indicated the feeling of the people. The Gunpowder bridge on the Philadelphia railroad was burned at noon on the 11th; also nine cars and the mails; also Bush river and Steam river bridges.

Baltimore is now cut off from all telegraphic and railroad communication, except to Washington, and apprehension exists that that will also be interrupted. Refugees are pouring into Baltimore from all quarters. The force engaged in the fight at Monocacy consisted of the 6th corps. Bradford's house was burned by order of Bradley Johnson, in retaliation for burning Governor Lecher's house. The home of Cockran, Naval Agent, was also burnt.

The secessionists at Baltimore are confident and say Washington will be shelled if not captured. The Banks, and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board the steamer Chesapeake, in order to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. Arrangements have been made to save the Archives from Annapolis. Two morning trains from Philadelphia were overhauled at Magnolia, twenty miles from Baltimore, and Maj. Gen. Franklin captured, one of the trains reported recaptured. Hunters forces occupied Maryland and kept on the march on the 11th, but the rebels held South Mountain passes. Dispatches say the whole force operating around Baltimore city is set over one thousand under Harry Gilmore, and yet the Americans say they have the shelled and captured. It is reported that Gen. Tyler, has escaped. Grant has sent word that if the forces around Baltimore and Washington can take care of these places and repulse the rebels he can attend to Richmond satisfactorily.

Telegraphic communication was re-established with Philadelphia Monday night, but dispatches from Baltimore say the rebel cavalry were within the city on the 14th. The rebel forces were in line of battle near the Toll Gate on 7th street road, three miles from Washington.

Sunday afternoon there was fighting on Tenally town road, from three o'clock until nine o'clock, during which the Federals were driven five miles. The rebel shells were falling within two miles of the centre of the city.

Lincoln and Stanton rode to the front Monday evening about 2 o'clock, while over seven thousand were going on. Some eight or ten houses were destroyed near the rebel line of battle, so as to prevent their being held as a defence for the rebels. The rebels were in large force on Blair's farm, "Silver Spring."

The Chronicle says that within sight of the Capitol, armed hordes are thundering defiance to the authority and authority of the nation. The Chronicle also says that Washington is the best fortified city in America and seems hopeful. Parties in Washington were arrested for manufacturing secession flags.

Dispatches from Grant's Headquarters of the 10th, say that the raid in Maryland is looked upon as a mere farce. We knew but very few of Lee's troops have left. About daylight on the 11th, the Florida captured and burned the Bark in tow of a steam tug just outside Cape Henry. Three gunboats were sent from Baltimore in pursuit of her.

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, July 15.—The Washington Star of the afternoon of the 12th, says that along the entire line the morning the rebels pressed a much heavier force than yesterday. At Fort Stevens near the 11th road, the rebel line was pressing back half a mile. The skirmishers at 11 o'clock were in close proximity. Prisoners taken say the force of the Rebels was 15,000 men, and the Rebels numbered forty thousand. The railroad between here and Baltimore, is effectually broken up by the rebels.

Still Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 14.—The Chronicle of the 13th has a dispatch from Baltimore of the 12th, which says that all is quiet and the city strongly defended. All business places, except drinking houses, are open. The Gilmore, Hoffman and other prominent secessionists have been arrested. Gunpowder Bridge is now badly damaged and will be repaired in a few days. No rebels are believed to be within twenty miles of Baltimore. Gen. Tyler is certainly killed or captured. The Chronicle of Tuesday evening says that already we have it certain that the troops levied for the emergency by Gen. Couch are gathering in front of the rebels and that every day the rebel threat lingers in the State, the greater their numbers. In front of Washington, there was skirmishing all day Tuesday and the Chronicle, reporter from the front, says the rebels were being reinforced by the arrival of troops. He says that the yankees and infantrymen came in from the North side of the seventh street road, nearly all of them passed to the right or east side of the road and other troops from the west side passed over to the east of the road, the reporter says he left the front with the expectation that the rebel hordes are thundering at the gates of the National Capital, have accepted the issue as the last resort and came with the determination to succeed in their undertaking, and will not turn back without a thorough and lasting defeat.

The Chronicle says there was irregular skirmishing, and it is believed that the rebels are retreating to Harper's Ferry.

Lincoln and his wife and several members of Congress rode to the front to watch the fight Tuesday evening.

Couch and Hunter are reported to have formed a junction at Frederick, Md., though the rebels still held the position in the South Mountain. Railway and telegraphic communication between Washington and Baltimore were cut after twelve o'clock Tuesday. The Laurel and Pains Branch

bridges on the Washington and Baltimore railway were burnt by the rebels on Sunday, and the railroad cut in two different places. The Chronicle says it will take some time to repair the railroad. Sumner, of Massachusetts, was on board the train with Gen. Franklin, but was not recognized and escaped.

The Chronicle says the track of rebel rifles is heard in the very environs of Washington. A letter from Nashville of July the 7th, says the final and decisive battle for Atlanta must shortly meet in the vicinity of that city, and adds that Johnston stand, Sherman will cease flanking and deliver battle.

Owing to an interruption in telegraph, the Chronicle has no dispatch from north of Baltimore. General Edward Johnson, G. H. Stewart, Frank Gardner, J. J. Archer and Jefferson Thompson have been placed under rebel fire in forts near Charleston.

The Florida has captured five more vessels.

From Mississippi.

MOBILE, July 16.—General Maury has received the following dispatch, dated Tupelo, July 15th: The enemy were full retreat in the direction of Ripley.

(Signed) S. D. LEE. Private dispatches report the fight heavy and the enemy badly whipped. Our loss also severe. Particulars not known.

Forrest received unexpected reinforcements of two hundred of Morgan's men, who were left in Kentucky, and being unable to join Morgan, cut their way to Forrest, being the next best thing they could do.

From the North.

PETERSBURG, July 16.—The Washington Chronicle of the 14th has been received. The rebels commenced retreating from Washington Tuesday night, the federal cavalry followed in their rear on Wednesday, picking up some two or three hundred prisoners, and some seventy five rebel wounded left at Silver Spring. Frank Blair's place was spared by Breckinridge on account of past intimacy with the owner. Montgomery Blair's residence was burnt to the ground with all its contents, including the Chronicle, heavy loss on the Post Master General. It is supposed the rebels would re-cross to Virginia by Edwards' and Noland's Ferry. There was cavalry skirmishing near Bladensburg Tuesday morning, in which the federals admit a loss of thirty. A hand or was sent through to Baltimore on Wednesday and the regular trains would run Thursday. There were no bridges burnt on the Washington and Baltimore roads, Gunpowder bridge will take ten days to repair it. Gen. Tyler is safe at Frederick. The Chronicle says the rebels destroyed and carried off a million bushels of grain and all the horses, and a larger number of cattle. The Chronicle says the rebels do important service to the federal Government in rallying the people to its support; as well as on the part of the authorities could have done so, and have made what would otherwise been a difficult task, of recruiting the army to the extent deemed necessary.

Still Later from the North.

RICHMOND, July 17.—New York papers of the 13th and the Washington Chronicle of the 14th, have been received; they give full details of the invasion of Maryland. The rebels demanded a contribution of twenty thousand dollars in Greenbacks the money was paid.

The streets of the city were literally filled with horses and cattle collected for foraging parties in the vicinity, all of which were sent across the Potomac. Philadelphia was greatly excited Monday, and business generally suspended. A large meeting was held in Independence square. In a skirmish near Washington Wednesday night, the 3rd brigade of the 6th corps lost six commanders of regiments. Prisoners say the demonstration of the raiders at Washington was to cover the retreat of their main body with a large quantity of plunder.

Gold in New York on the 12th opened at 28 1/2, and closed at 27 1/2.

Baltimore papers of the 14th, say the enemy recrossed the Potomac near Poolsville, driving two thousand head of cattle before them.

General Franklin escaped near Rappahannock, the guard having fallen asleep.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 16.—There are rumors of another attempt by the enemy to cut the West Point Railroad in circulation, but there is nothing certain of the movement yet known.

The following official report was sent by Col. Coleman of Gen. Johnston's staff to Headquarters dated last night.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD.—Since the failure of the enemy to cut the West Point Railroad near Newman, both armies have been quiet and occupy their former positions. Our men are much improved by rest and bathing and are in fine spirits.

Our Forces Recrossed the Potomac.

RICHMOND, July 18.—An official dispatch received at the War Department this morning, states that the Confederate forces which appeared in front of Washington on Tuesday, recrossed the Potomac on the 14th, bringing off everything safely and in good order. Our loss was slight.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 18.—Gen. Johnston was released to-day from the command of the Army of Tennessee, and Gen. Hood appointed in his place. G. A. Trenholm has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and the oath of office was administered to-day.

From the North.

PETERSBURG, July 18th.—Northern dates to the 15th and 16th received. Despatches from Nashville say that since Johnston's retreat from Kennesaw mountain, Sherman has picked up three thousand prisoners.

The Chronicle of the 16th says editorially, that it is now safe to say there were periods between Saturday night and Monday morning when the rebels might have dashed into Washington and effected its capture if not occupation. The Chronicle also says the rebels seem flattered because they have put Washington and Baltimore in terror, and that they will not hesitate to repeat the experiment.

The Chronicle also says editorially, that Sherman has crossed the Chattahoochee, and that Johnston is inside the fortifications around Atlanta. It also says that it is not probable that Johnston, who failed to arrest Sherman in his fortified mountain stronghold, will be able to detain him long before the town, in an open country susceptible to approaches on all sides.

The Chronicle says further, that the danger is that Johnston will give up the place in despair, and destroy much of his munitions and supplies cannot be removed, and retreat farther to the Southwest, in the direction of Augusta or Savannah. It says that probably Sherman will anticipate any movement of the kind and cut off every facility of retreat by the destruction of the railroads.

Gold 25 1/2.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

Protection.

A few days since, we commenced to warn our people against cultivating any such idea, as that any protection to them or their families was to be hoped out of any engagements which they might be induced to make with the enemy, or any reliance which they might put on his pledges. In any Yankee bargain which they might be inclined to make, they may be sure no benefit will accrue to them. They may give up country, loyalty, courage and honor; but they will be sold, and payment will be made to them in wooden nutmegs, or some like nameless article. Notoriously, above all the other characteristics of our enemy, is his total disregard for truth; his well known use of falsehood, his notorious employment of deception.

This runs through the race, (of course with honorable exceptions) from Lincoln, and Seward, and Chase, who cheat Foreign Governments, swindle their own subjects, dissemble with one another, and are a fraud upon themselves, down through the entire catalogue. In this whole war they have carried a cruel assault against the very principle of Government which their fathers made with ours in the first revolution. Since this war began, Lincoln has successfully violated his pledges to the States of Maryland and Kentucky, to the officers and soldiers of his army, and to Foreign Governments; for he caused to be published the confession, that he could not constitutionally disturb slavery in the States, and did not mean to do so; and thus blinding the victims by this assurance, he proceeded so to secure them against resistance, as to make that impossible; and so sooner accomplished than he sets free the slave by proclamation, and enlists him on equal terms with his white soldiery.

And every General, without exception, leading the Yankee armies, has trodden the same crooked path of falsehood and trickery. All who have succumbed, have availed of the consciousness of their error, in making total disregard of faith and promises. Coming home, from the wasted farms and devastated property of our people in Tennessee and Virginia, here in our own Eastern North Carolina, there is but one voice, and that pronounced upon the corruption, meanness and falsity of the Yankee.

Like as there is among some people in North Carolina, so there were in the two States we have named, men and women who fondly clasped the hope that when their section should be overrun, they might propitiate the Yankees by favors, and entreaty, and small bribes. But they reckoned without their host. In some places in Virginia the poor women, driven frantic almost by the evidences of Yankee barbarity brought day by day before their eyes and to their ears, laid for themselves the plan to save their own persons, and perhaps a pittance for the support of life, by a show of hospitality to the invader; and accordingly they prepared with their own fair hands nice chosen dainties—such as ice cream, and juleps, and collations, and refreshing repasts; and the Massachusetts and Connecticut marauders, some of them students and graduates of Cambridge and Yale, sat down to their hospitable entertainments, and filled and gorged in the true style of Yankee gluttons: sweeping the plates not only of such remnants of cake, and jellies, and unadorned fruits as might have escaped the present fastidious, but also of the spoons, and forks, or any silver plate that there might chance to be; and then they stole the clocks that made the repast, and the serving men, that waited on the table—and the maidens that tended in the chambers, and lumping all them together, they then go in search of transportation, and this they find in the lady's stable and barn yard, in the way of carriages, horses, buggies, carts, wagons, and mules; and for further entertainment when in the course of a few hours the steaming heat will be gorged again, they take the cattle from the cow-house, the sheep from the fold, and deer from the larder, and meat from the smoke house, and they leave never so much as an uneaten loaf of food that a child might make much of, to save it from starvation. And of all the Yankee guests feeding upon this hospitable set-off, their dumb brute horses are the only members of the party who do not, of their own accord, steal and carry off something besides what they eat.

New one would suppose that this would be a narrative; but yet it is not half. The next procedure is to ransack the lady's bureau, wardrobe, dressing tables, toilet boxes—and a ready use is found for dresses, ornaments of jewelry, lace and rings, even to the wedding veils. Nor are these minor thefts performed with the graceful consideration which distinguished Shepard and the "gentlemen of the road" in the better days of highwaymen. They do not even say to the lady hostess, "stand and deliver—your purse or your life;" but they grasp her delicate fingers in sufficient numbers to be sure against resistance, and wrench the jewels off, and from out her ears they tear the beautiful pendants that have never yet been removed since the hour when a loving hand first placed them in the possession of the wearer.

Nor is the narrative yet complete. That lady who had thus fondly hoped to buy her peace, and even a mitigation from these robbers—is at last content, after all this desolation, if she is not forced to see her roof given to conflagration before her eyes. Happy is she, if she escapes to wear the clothes she has upon her person, for more than once, reputable matrons have been stripped naked and made to walk, dishonored and exposed before these brutes. Still happier, if she have no daughter—but we draw the veil.

If there be in North Carolina a matron or a maiden basking in the delusive hope that she may find protection, we pray them to regard the warning; and if there be a man who has allowed himself to be seduced into any combination promising this protecting treatment from the raiding enemy, let him look around—behold the records of what we write, and rather let both men and women prepare themselves—the one to confront and slay, if possible, the foe; the other to face and scorn him; for the Examiner will say, that even "Yankees respect and reverence, may almost worship a true, brave, haughty southern woman, who looks on with a cold and passive disdain at all, the worst that they can do, and will not compromise the honor of her bones, nor be false to the cause of her children, though her roof-tree be brought crashing down."

A Disclaimor.

"We do not impeach the Colonel's (McRae's) personal honesty."—Raleigh Standard, July 12th, 1864.

Mr. Holden speaks the above language of us in his issue of the 18th. What motive he may have for this concession, is known to himself. Let us see how sincere he is in making it.

When he leagued with Dr. Leach to put forth the infamous libel, concocted by George N. Sanders, of whom both he and Dr. Leach are worthy associates, he accused us of three offenses:

1st, That we fraudulently negotiated the bonds of the State, without authority to do so. He made this accusation when he knew that Gov. Vance had written to Col. McRae a letter, of the 12th of April, 1863, expressly instructing him, as the agent of the State, to make the negotiation.

2nd, He charged Col. McRae with defrauding the State, by purchasing goods at low prices, and charging exorbitant prices on them.

When he knew from the invoice filed in the Q. M.'s office, that the prices paid by the State were the European wholesale prices, without change; and he knew from the footing up of the goods received, and the aggregate sum paid, that not a dollar could have been retained by Col. McRae for increased prices, as he charges.

3d, He accused Colonel McRae of defrauding the State by selling the Naval Stores for a lower price than he could otherwise have gotten on an agreement with the purchasers for some benefit. When he could have learned from Mr. Hughes and Mr. White, that the sum charged per barrel was fixed, on the advice of disinterested North Carolinians acquainted with the subject, and that it was offered for this sum while Mr. Sanders was connected with this matter.

4th, In this very paper, he accuses Colonel McRae of supporting Governor Vance for the purpose of receiving an unreasonable compensation—when he knows that Colonel McRae is incapable of any such conduct. Yet in all this Mr. Holden proposes to mean no imputation upon "personal honesty."

Perhaps Mr. Holden may find in such conduct as he accuses Colonel McRae of, no departure from integrity. If so, one can understand how he makes this disclaimer.

From Eastern North Carolina.

We are in possession of recent reliable intelligence from Newbern, by which we are informed that the late Yankee raid in Onslow, turned out badly for the Yankees. It appears that they divided and got together unexpectedly, when they fired into each other, killing an orderly sergeant and two or three privates, and wounding many others.

Gold went from 204 to 225 at one leap, in Newbern, and on the 30th was at 240, and still going up. The Yankees that came out about the first of January, for the purpose of renting the abandoned lands around Newbern, have made rather a poor business of it. Most of them have broke and gone home, while those who remain are making arrangements to get out of the scrape as soon as possible. They say that the downward tendency of their currency is the cause; and all of them agree that a great crash must take place soon. They hired negroes and the very lowest order of traitors to superintend their cotton and turpentine farms; and there would have been a failure if nothing had happened to their currency.

The 17th Massachusetts was about to leave, their term of enlistment having expired. Great efforts were made to induce them to reenlist, but they proved an entire failure, one or two only were all that did so. This is the regiment that has been on provost duty at Newbern since the death of Reno at Sharpsburg, where they were badly cut to pieces and sent back to Newbern. The Yankees acknowledge the defeat of Grant up to the time of his appearing before Petersburg, and none believe that he will succeed there. It is universally acknowledged by the Yankees at Newbern, that a failure on the part of Grant to whip Lee, must put an end to the war.

The force at Newbern is now very small—just enough to garrison their forts, with a few cavalry to send out, to keep up appearances.

HOSPITAL OF EARLY'S DIVISION.

Near Richmond, Va.

Editors Confederate:—Will you please publish in your valuable paper the list of killed, wounded and missing of the 6th N. C. Troops, in the various fights from May 30th to June 8th.

Co. A, Wounded, Wm Beddoe, Geo Blankenship, W A Brown severe, Jno Keefe, J M Denton severe. Missing, S D Brady and Leander Houck.

Co. B, Wounded, S Talton. Missing, J K Waddell.

Co. C, Wounded, Marion Gillespie, very severe.

Co. D, Wounded, Capt Neil W Ray left leg amputated, Ed Powell, Jas Smith. Missing, D Jenkins, John Ferrell, C Griffin.

Co. E, Wounded, Capt John A McPherson severe, Wm A Davis dangerous, Robt Mardock dangerous, H Williams severe.

Co. F, Killed, Lt B Y Mebane, private Geo A Thomson. Wounded, J M Keck severe.

Co. G, Killed, Geo W Bostian, Rev Wm M Miller. Wounded, K P Miller severe, A G Gibbons severe. Missing, Wm Cowan and Wm York.

Co. H, Wounded, 1st Lt L H Walker severe, G F Allen. Missing, J S Jones.

Co. I, Killed, J M Cheek, Henry D Brit, Holland. Wounded, S F Barbee severe, J Smith severe, C Wiggins, S Holzman severe. Missing, C A Jones, H A Morton.

Co. K, Wounded, J Christopher severe. Missing, J Barton and H J Ector.

J. G. HARDY, Surgeon.

"A Second Daniel come to Judgment."

Riding the western circuit, in April, 1855, His Honor Judge Saunders, then on the bench, who for many years had been a useful and honored servant of the public, charged the grand jury in the case of Bascombe, "if any set of men should conspire together to elect or defeat any one who might be held up for any public trust, by forcing the voter to vote against his will, by threats or otherwise, the act would be unlawful and therefore criminal." The charge of Judge Saunders was in response to an enquiry of the grand jury of Buncombe county, and was leveled against extra judicial oaths.

And thereupon said Mr. Holden: "Comment upon the foregoing is not needed. The charge of Judge Saunders is sustained by that of Judge Porter of Pennsylvania. Both of these Judges are lawyers for their years, and respected throughout the country for their virtues as men and citizens."

"Both these charges describe beyond question the secret order known as 'Know Nothing.' The depraved demagogues and disappointed party hacks who control the members of this order, may wisely and write in the exposure and the penalties to which they have voluntarily made themselves liable."—Raleigh Standard, July 28th, 1855.

In 1855, then, a secret political party made itself "liable to penalties" by administering illegal oaths; but now in 1864, a band of Tories may league and combine to sell their country in time of war, and bind each other by the herid oath, the penalty of which is, to be "shot through the head;" and this same Mr. Holden—only nine years older—simply says thereof: "What is Hebeus to him, or he to Hebeus?" If Mr. Holden has an interest within this latter more reprehensible and far more criminal society, the change is accountable.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden.

The Salisbury Watchman on Friday last contains the subjoined letter from the Hon. Nat. Boyden, giving his opinion touching the pending gubernatorial election.

SALISBURY, July 7, 1864.

Owing to what has been said in certain public journals, in regard to my opinions touching the pending gubernatorial election, I will state, that there has been no concealment of my opinion upon this subject. I was an original supporter of Gov. Vance, and I am now, and that I have been uniformly in favor of his re-election. I am for his re-election, because his administration, in my opinion, has been wise and patriotic, and because his bold and manly efforts to uphold the supremacy of the civil authorities, as against the arbitrary and despotic rule of the military, merits my cordial approbation. I will further state, that I have never withheld my opinion, upon this subject, from any one who has ever, in my presence, expressed a wish to know it, as I had supposed all men, at all acquainted with me, knew exactly where I stood in this matter. I recorded my vote in the Senate approving of the administration of Gov. Vance.

I shall vote for Gov. Vance, not as a choice between two evils, not because of my hatred for a former political associate; but because, in addition to the reasons already given, he is my personal and political friend; we have been shoulder to shoulder ever since he came into political life, and we labored together day after day, to ward off the troubles which now afflict our country. I make this statement for the single purpose of setting myself right before the public, and with no view of influencing any man's vote.

NATHANIEL BOYDEN.

Disturbance at Camp Holmes.

We have been furnished by Col. Malette with the following official account of the attempt to subvert the Guard at Camp Holmes, by some deserters in the Guard House:

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Camp Holmes N. C.

July 11th, 1864.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to enclose descriptive list of two prisoners, who were shot by the Guard, at this Camp, last night, in attempting to escape from the Guard House and to submit the following particulars, viz: It seems that the prisoners succeeded, between the hours of 2 and 3 last night, in unfastening the east door of the guard-house from the inside, without attracting the attention of the guard; but on rushing out two of them were shot. Wheeler, who seized the gun of the sentinel nearest the door, intending to wrest it from him, was shot in the breast and fell dead, after running off a few steps. Pollard, received a severe flesh wound in the thigh while running, which caused him to return and surrender. Other prisoners, intent upon following the example of the above, were deterred from carrying out their plan, by seeing their comrades fall and the entire guard rush to the rescue. Some confusion arising during this firing and rush, and from the guard-house, I am pained to say that two men of our guard, while in the zealous performance of their duty, were accidentally wounded by their comrades on post. Their names are as follows viz: S. M. Wright, of Person county wounded in shoulder, Lewis Anderson of Orange county, wounded in side. The latter is considered by the Surgeon as dangerously wounded.

On being waked by the disturbance I hastened to the scene and found the officer of the guard on the spot with his whole force. The Surgeons were immediately called upon and administered relief to the wounded.

E. F. Wheeler a conscript had been sent to camp by Lt. E. Holt, Enrolling officer, Randolph, stating he tried to pass off for less than 45 years of age, but that being a notorious character, his word must not be relied upon, he refused also to report to Enrolling officer and advised his son twice to run from the militia officer. Being sent here under guard he was placed in confinement.

F. Pollard also a conscript, was sent here by Lt. Prier, Enrolling officer 8th Congressional district, and having deserted from here once before, in 1862, was also confined to guard-house.

Very respectfully Your obt. servt.

F. J. HAHN, Maj. Comdg.

Col. P. Mallett, Com. Cons.

Army Letters.

The resumption of mail intercourse with the army, brings us many letters from our brave men in the field, most of which are too old to be of interest to our readers, the news they contain being anticipated from other sources. Not a few of these letters contain resolutions of meetings on the death of officers, &c. We would take pleasure in complying with the request for their publication, but the crowded state of our columns with the thrilling events of the day, precludes our doing so, at least at present.

For the Confederate.

June 27, 1864.

On Sunday night, the 12th inst., we lay us down and slept in our camp near Gary's mill, below Richmond, our men weary of long and weary marches. But at 3 o'clock the following morning the order came ready, commanding us to pack up and to be ready to march at a moment's notice. In a few moments we were ready for such notice, and at daylight we struck out, both infantry and artillery, under Lieut. Gen. Early, directing our march northward. To what point we were destined we knew not. The day was pleasant, and by the time the sun went down we had made twenty-five miles.

On Thursday night a bivouac about four miles from Charlottesville. On the next morning we took the cars for Lynchburg, leaving our artillery and baggage trains to travel by common road. At 2 o'clock, p. m., we reached Lynchburg, and met General McCasland's cavalry coming into the city, and retiring before a heavy force of infantry, cavalry and artillery of the Yankees. We were soon placed in line of battle to pay our compliments to the approaching visitors. The enemy advanced with apparent boldness and formed his first line within three miles of the city, crossing the turnpike road running to Salem, and at sunset threw several rifle shells nearly into the city limits. Night came on and galled the sound of heavy war, came on and galled the sound of heavy war, came on and galled the sound of heavy war.

From 12 until 2 o'clock, p. m., a furious artillery duel took place. The effects of these operations satisfied the Yankee General, Hunter, that the better game for him to play at would be running. So during the night of Saturday, the 18th, under cover of darkness he began his inglorious retreat, leaving his dead unburied, and his wounded uncared for. His flight was rapid. Our sharpshooters had whipped him. And although Crook and Averell were with him as helpers in the work of subjugation, yet they had not the nerve for the work of a regular fight. General Early's whole force did not arrive until late in the evening on Saturday evening, or in all probability a general engagement would have been brought off. The others would have most assuredly have resulted in their complete annihilation as an army.

At day break on Sunday we began the pursuit, which was hotly pressed. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's rear guard faced about at Liberty, twenty-five miles from Lynchburg, to offer us battle, but in a few moments they broke and fled in confusion, leaving nineteen dead upon the field. On Monday the pursuit was continued without any occurrence of note. On Tuesday evening, the 21st, our cavalry pierced the Yankee wagon and artillery trains near Hanging Rock, in the mountains, five miles north of Salem, in Randolph county, capturing thirteen pieces of artillery, fifteen wagons, one hundred and fifty horses, and upwards of sixty prisoners. Only four pieces of artillery were brought off. The others were cut down, and the caissons blown up. At this point the pursuit by the infantry was given up, and continued only by the cavalry on the next day, but as the enemy had gotten completely into the mountains, little more was expected and the troops changed the direction of march for this place, and after a laborious march through the heat and dust, many breaking down by the way from exhaustion, we reached here this morning at 9 o'clock, and are resting during the balance of the day, expecting to march forward in the morning to some unknown point, where we may turn up in a manner, that will redound to our country's welfare.

In the advance and retreat of the Yankee army upon Lynchburg under Hunter, they certainly afforded to the world unmistakable evidence by their actions, that in business and villainy their claims to a distinguished position in the scale of infamy, were not to be disputed by either Goths or Vandals. Numbers of horses and milk cows were shot down by them along the road and in the grass lots. Every bushel of corn or wheat, meal or flour, and every piece of bacon that could be found, was carried off by them; ladies' drawers and trunks broken open, their fine clothes carried off or torn up before their faces; their table ware and looking glasses smashed up and destroyed in their presence; and they cursed and abused by the degenerate and debased Yankees.

The casualties of our brigade at Lynchburg and at Liberty in the pursuit are as follows: 6th Regiment Killed: Oliver P. McPherson, Co. E. A. Hildebrand, Co. D. Wounded: Lieut. P. H. Rogers, Robert Evans, Co. E, John Fowler; Co. H—Horne, Co. K.

54th Regiment, Co. D—Wounded: W A Wade, R C Edwards; Co. C, John A McDonald (seriously); Co. F, F B Reiser; Co. G, killed, F. Torry.

6th Regiment, Co. A, wounded: W A Miller, Lieut L E Powers, E H Welfare; Co. C, Niblock, Thomas and Brown; Co. H, Kizer, arm amputated.

21st Regiment, Co. A—wounded: D Lancer; Co. B, W Davis, W A Cobb; Co. D, killed: Nat Sliggers; wounded: H T Hart; Co. E, killed, Thos Wilson; Co. F, wounded: Wm Bennett; Co. G, A Samuel and Sidney Smith; Co. H, killed, E Holdershead; wounded: Thornton King; Co. I, killed: L Harrison; wounded: I C Coe, Co. K.

50th Regiment, Co. K, W Bereth and S Zimmerman; Co. M, wounded, Sergt O H Wooster, W H Stewart and D M Linsen.

Sum total of casualties in the brigade 6 killed and 81 wounded. The enemy suffered a loss of at least five to our one in these operations.

Yours, &c.

SIGMA.

EDITORS CONFEDERATE:—There seems to be much casting about for suitable candidates to represent Caswell county in the next Legislature. With all due respect for names already brought to notice, the claims and merits of our brave young soldiers seem to have been entirely ignored, with but one distinguished exception. It will not be disputed that quite the largest portion of our country is in the army, and that is the quarter to which we should look, and honor those who have honored us, by standing a solid bulwark of defence and safety to all at home. Then let us rally in solid column to their support, in the following

ARMY TICKET:

For the Senate, Capt. JOHN W. GRAVES.

For the Commons, Maj. E. BENTON WITHERS.

and HENRY E. WALKER, Adj't of the Old 12th Reg't, now belonging to Engineer corps. They are all gentlemen of unquestionable talents and intelligence.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, July 11.—The N. Y. Herald of the 7th, says Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving at Harper's Ferry, to support Sigle, who holds Maryland heights. It is reported that the whole of Kewell's corps are on the upper Potomac.

Winlow, begging that Keavage would not depart, as he intended to fight her. The Keavage received thirty shots, thirteen taking effect in skull and exploded.

One hundred powder rifle shells remains buried in the stern post of the Keavage. A large sum was subscribed in Liverpool to purchase a sword for Semmes.

Matthias arrived in Mexico on the 10th. He was met by a cortege of five hundred citizens on horse back, and more than two hundred carriages belonging to aristocratic families of the city.

LEGISLATIVE RECORDS.

EXTRA SESSION, May, 1864.

RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL OF GOV. VANCE AND PRES. DAVIS.

In the Senate, May 20th, Mr. Smith of Macon, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That his Excellency, Gov. Z. B. Vance is justly entitled to the confidence and thanks of this General Assembly for the able, faithful and successful manner in which he has heretofore discharged and is now discharging the complicated and arduous duties of the Executive office, embarrassed as it has been by the difficulties growing out of the present unjust and fiendish war.

Resolved, further, That Gov. Vance has the most hearty approval and cordial sympathy of this General Assembly for the firmness and fidelity with which he has uniformly adhered to our cause of independence and resistance to the powers brought against us for our subjugation.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Adams, Davidson, Arendell, Aycock, Bagley, Blount, Carraway, Copeland, Ellis, Faison, Harris, of Franklin, Lassiter, Matthews, Murrell, Neal, Outlaw, Patton, Pritchard, Powell, Sanders, Simpson, Sharpe, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Macon, Smith, of Stanley, Taylor, of Chatham, Taylor, of Nash, Warren, Wiggins, Wooley, Wright and Young—32.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Harris, of Rutherford, and Patrick—2.

These resolutions were transmitted to the House for concurrence. On their presentation in that branch, Mr. Cobb offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the President of the Confederate States, and congratulate him and the whole country upon the success of the cause.

Resolved, That to the soldiers of the State who have nobly met the dangers of this war, we are under a deep debt of gratitude for their valor and fortitude with which they have defended us from the assaults of our enemies in this cruel war, so unjustly forced upon us.

Mr. Carter called for a division of the question as to Mr. Cobb's amendment, and the question being shall the first of Mr. Cobb's resolutions be adopted, Mr. Cobb called for the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Bernhard, Beall, Brown, Bryan, Carter, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davis, Foy, Francis, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Gilliam, Grier, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Hawes, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hodges, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kirby, Lemmons, Logan, Love, Manning, McRae, Pearce, Peebles, Person, Powell, Reynolds, Rhodes, Richardson, Reinhardt, Russ, Robertson, Russ, Shepherd, Stancil Van Williams—47.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Allison, Albright, Avera, Barringer, Benbury, Best, Bond, Burgin, Carpenter, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Harrison, Henry, of Bertie, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Kermer, Laws, Leathers, Mann of Hyde, McCormick, McNeil, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Ritter, Robins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Smith of Guilford, Smith of Washington, Wallin, Walser, Welborn, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—42.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The second resolution of Mr. Cobb was unanimously adopted.

The question recurring upon the passage of the resolutions in relation to Gov. Vance when a division of the question was again called for, and the first resolution endorsing Gov. Vance, was voted for with the following result.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Allison, Albright, Amis, Avera, Bernhard, Barringer, Beall, Benbury, Best, Bond, Brown, Bryan, Burgin, Burr, Carter, Cobb, Costner, Craig, Crawford, Davis, Dunn, Flynt, Foy, Francis, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Gilliam, Glenn, Grier, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Harrison, Hawes, Henry, of Henderson, Headen, Hodges, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kermer, Kirby, Laws, Leathers, Lemmons, Logan, Long, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Manning, McCormick, McKay, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Peace, Peebles, Person, Powell, Reynolds, Rhodes, Richardson, Reinhardt, Riddick, Russ, Robbins, Russ, Russell of Brunswick, Shepherd, Sherwood, Shober, Smith of Guilford, Smith of Washington, Spruill, Stancil, Vann, Wallin, Walser, Welborn, Williams, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—92.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Henry of Bertie, Carpenter and Rogers—3.

The resolution was agreed to.

The question now recurring upon the adoption of Mr. Cobb's resolution endorsing President Davis.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Amis, Bernhard, Barringer, Beall, Benbury, Brown, Burgin, Bryan, Burr, Carter, Cobb, Costner, Craig, Crawford, Davis, Dunn, Flynt, Foy, Francis, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Gilliam, Glenn, Grier, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Harrison, Hawes, Henry, of Henderson, Headen, Hodges, Howard, Horton, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kermer, Kirby, Laws, Leathers, Lemmons, Logan, Long, Love, Mann of Hyde, Manning, McCormick, McNeil, McRae, Parks, Patterson, Peebles, Person, Powell, Reynolds, Rhodes, Richardson, Reinhardt, Russ, Russell of Brunswick, Spruill, Wallin, Walser, Welborn, Williams, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—94.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Allison, Avera, Best, Bond, Carpenter, Cowley, Craig, Green, Grissom, Horton, H. B. Hollingsworth, Ingram, Jenkins, Lyle, Nissen, Ritter, Robins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Spruill, Wallin, Walser, Young of Iredell, and Young of Yancey—24.

To the Voters of Catawba County.

PELLOW, CITIZENS AND BROTHER BOLDIERS:—By the request of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Catawba county. It is well known that I have been a soldier for nearly two years; and should I be elected, and occupy the duties of this summer's campaign, I will endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability. I am truly in hopes to hear of a large majority in favor of your obedient servant, on the first Thursday in August next. I am your son and brother.

CALVIN HUNTSER, A private in Co. M, Mallett's Battalion, lately assigned to Co. I, 49th N. C. Regiment. June 15-25-wt.

COMMITTEE.

TO THE JAIL OR WAKE COUNTY, AS A runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro woman who answers the name of SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro, requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff. 92-4114wt

Notice.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about thirty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor. Newton N. C. April 18th 1864. ap. 20 12-wm

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Pitt County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1864.

Jonc Sheppard, Adm'r of } Petition to divide the Estate of } Jos. A. Williams, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ralph Blavins is not within the jurisdiction of this Court: It is ordered that publication be made in the weekly Confederate for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, there to plead and reply in the said cause, otherwise final judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness E. C. Bartlett Clerk of said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864. E. C. BARTLETT, C. S. C. June 18-19-wt

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1864.

M. M. Densheimer, adm'r of } Petition to sell land. of } M. C. Wilhelm.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Logan and wife Nancy, and A. M. Wilhelm are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the weekly Confederate for six weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord on the third Monday in July next, and show cause if any they have, why the lands described in the petition should not be sold according to the prayers of the petition.

Witness Joseph Young, Clerk of said Court at office the 4th Monday in April A. D. 1864. JOSEPH YOUNG, Clerk. ma 4-wt pr. adv. \$36.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!! NEW BOOKS! OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.

Johnson's Common School Arithmetic, \$3 50 The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book, 3 00 The Jack-Moragone Songster, (\$50 per 100) 1 00 Love and Liberty—Song (\$